

The Rise of Islam Part 2

Islam and Cultural Encounter

- Islam spread through...
 - **Conquest**
 - **Trade**
 - **Sufi** missionaries
- Some regions...
 - Became Islamic **AND** Arabized (North Africa, Mesopotamia)
 - Became Islamic **WITHOUT** becoming Arabized (Persia, Anatolia, West Africa, SE Asia)





Islam and Cultural Encounter

- India
 - Merchants in the south
 - **Turkic** invaders in the north
 - Sufis: Most successful at converting

Qutab Minar

Indo-Islamic Architecture



Located in India, example of syncretism





Islam and Cultural Encounter

- Anatolia (Turkey)
 - Invasion by **Ottoman Turks of the Byzantine Empire**
 - Creates one of the most impressive and powerful states in the Islamic World







Southeast Asia and Religion

- Was mostly Hindu and Buddhist due to diffusion from early merchants and missionaries
- Angkor Wat, Cambodia – elements of Hinduism and Buddhism in Southeast Asia



Islam diffuses to Southeast Asia through the Indian Ocean Trade Network

- Brought by Islamic Merchants and Sufi missionaries
- Malacca (Melaka) become one of the powerful city states



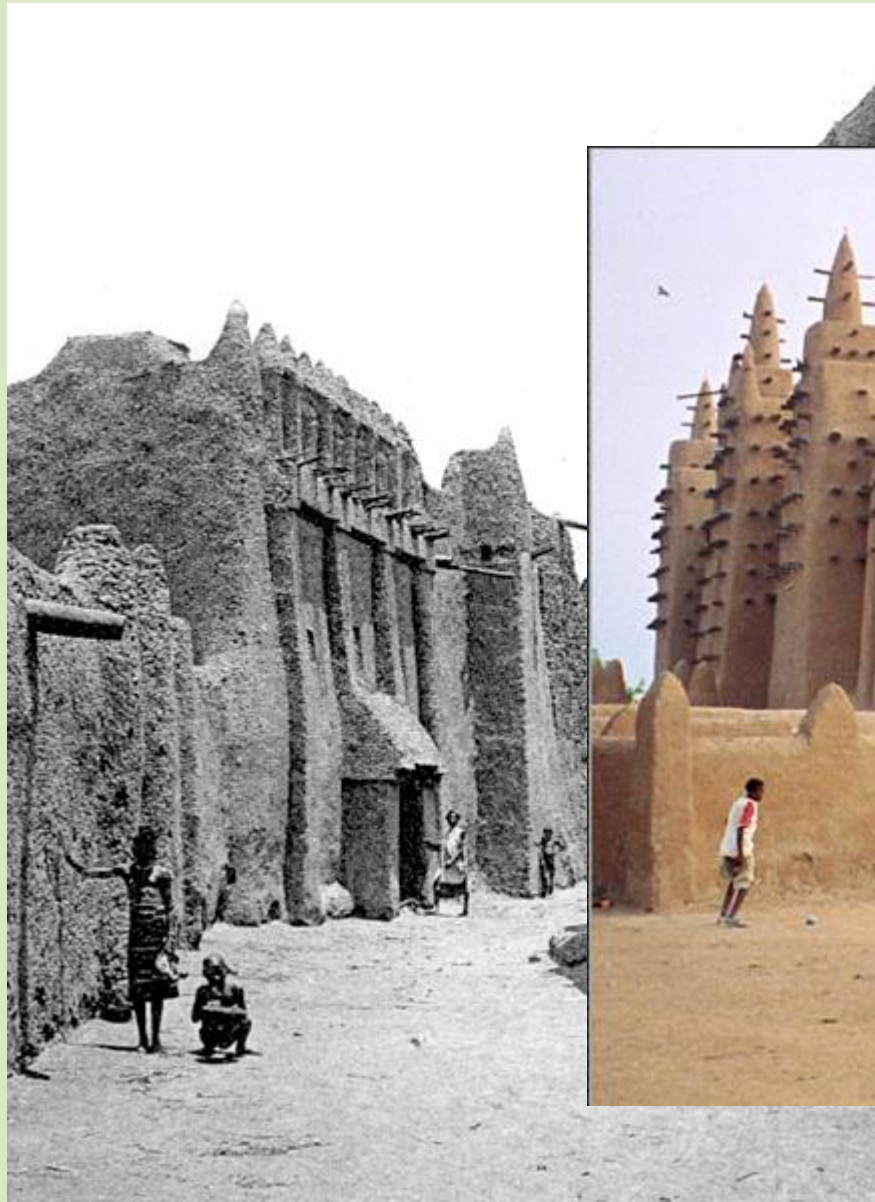
Oldest Mosque in Indonesia – combines elements of native and Islamic architecture

Islam and Cultural Encounter

- West Africa
 - Introduced by merchants through trade networks
 - Please see notes on chapter 8 for more information



Great Mosque of Jenne



Great Mosque of Jenne



Timbuktu, Mali



Cultural Achievements

Many Islamic centers of culture and science

- – Baghdad
- – Cairo
- – Damascus
- – Cordoba
- – Alexandria

Scholarship

- – Produced notable scientists, astronomers, mathematicians, doctors and philosophers
- – Importance of reading the Qur'an produced a comparatively high level of literacy in the general populace

Heirs to Hellenistic Learning

- – Maintained Classical learning
- – Translation of Greek texts – Aristotle Medicine

Architecture

- – Mosques, Palaces & Minarets

Art

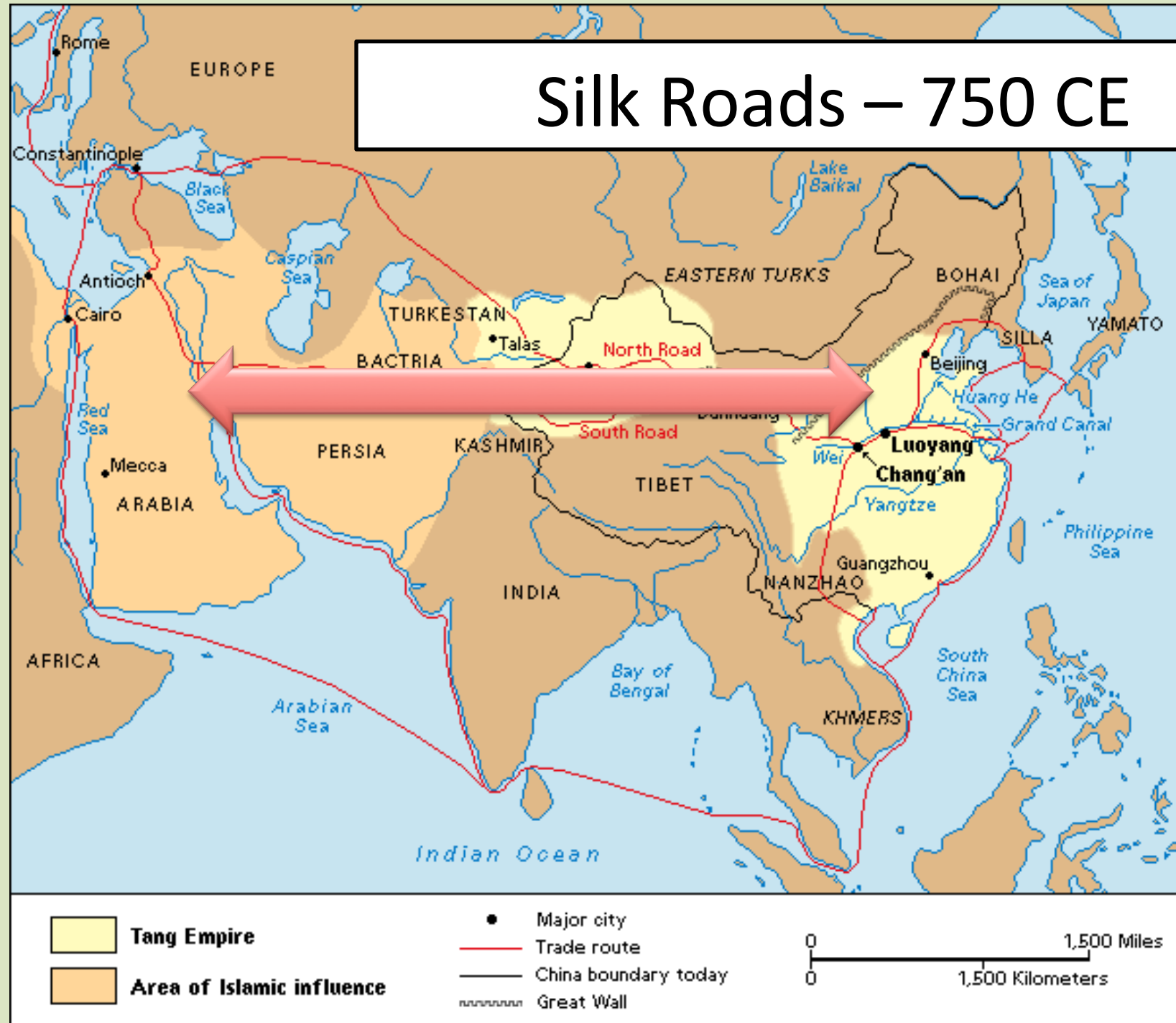
- – Geometric patterns, calligraphy, metal work

Islam As a New Civilization

- Networks of exchange
 - Islam encouraged merchant activity, and spread across all major Eurasian trade networks
 - The Muslim heartland was the crossroads among all of these networks!



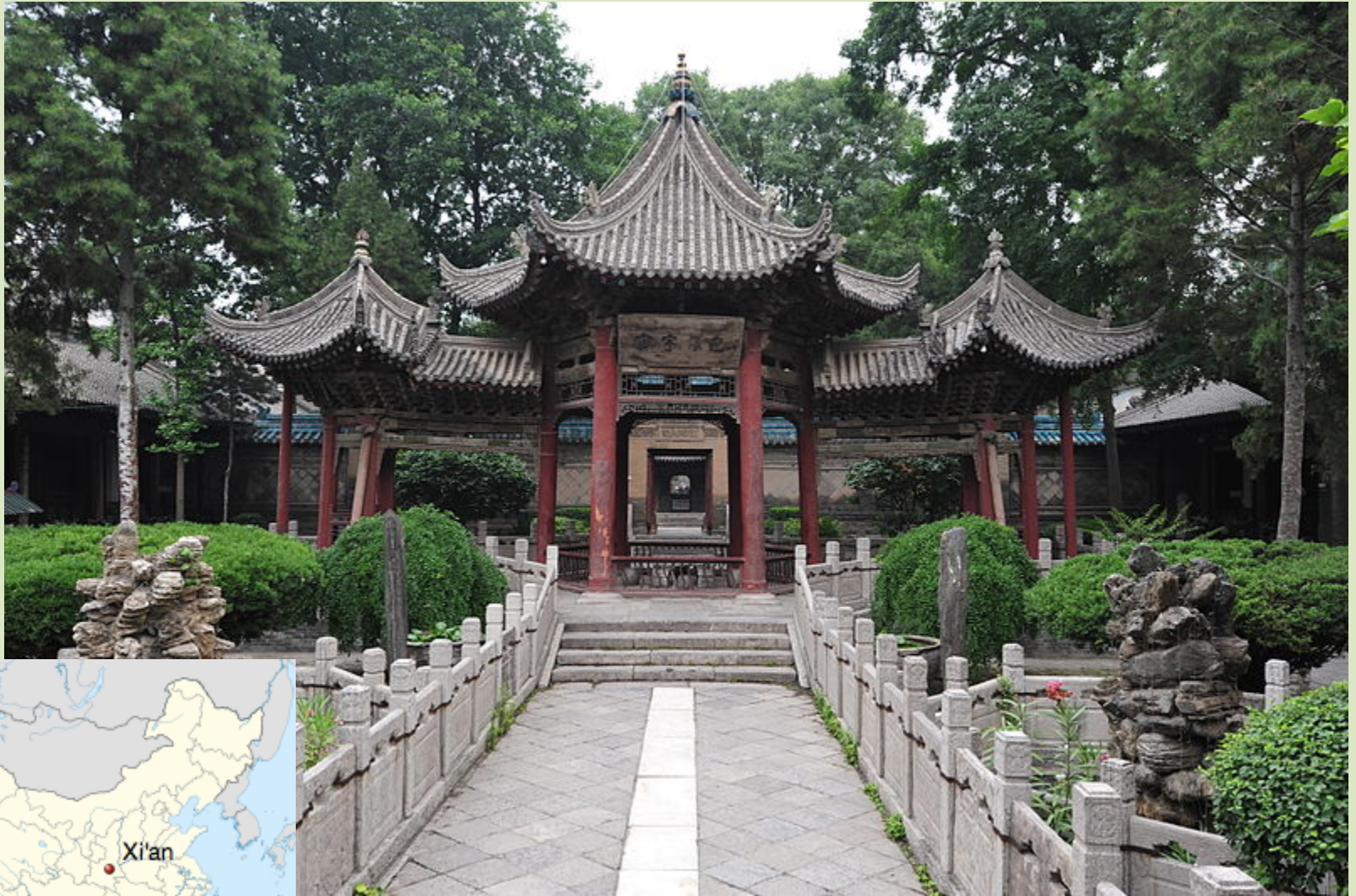
Silk Roads – 750 CE



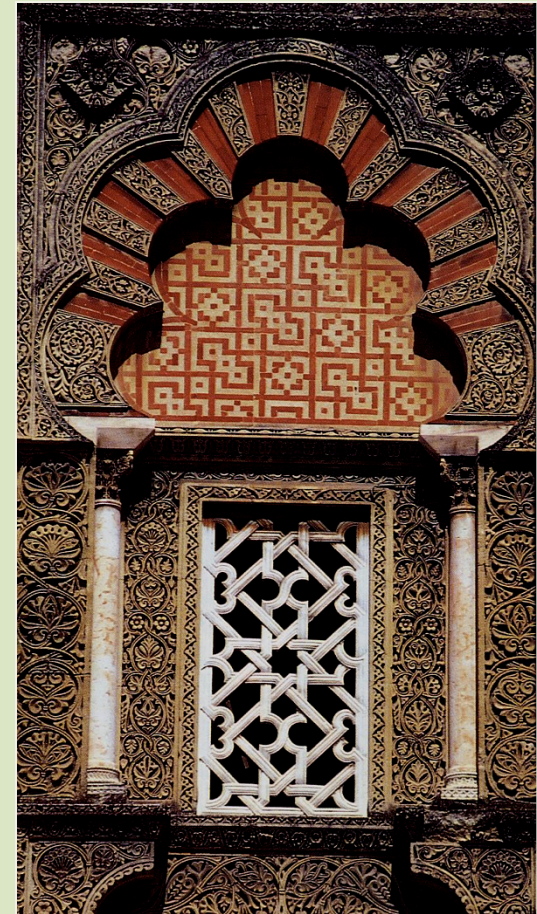
Friday Mosque of Herat, Afghanistan



Great Mosque of Xi'an, China, 742 CE



ARABESQUE PATTERNS/COLUMNS



Islam As a New Civilization

- **Ibn Battuta (1304-1369)**

Moroccan merchant/traveler

Hajj at least five times

Over 70,000 miles traveled over 40 years



The Voyages of Ibn Battutah

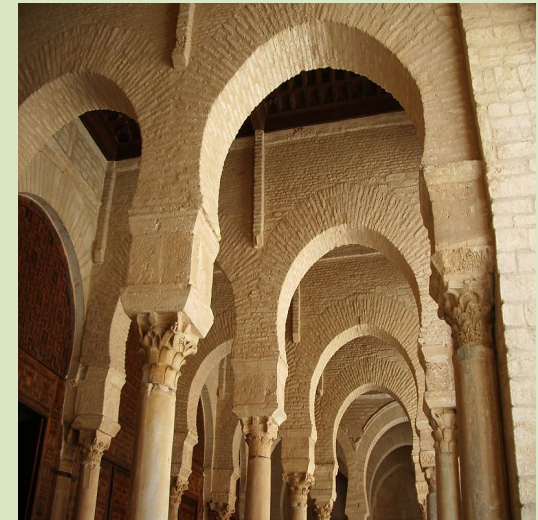
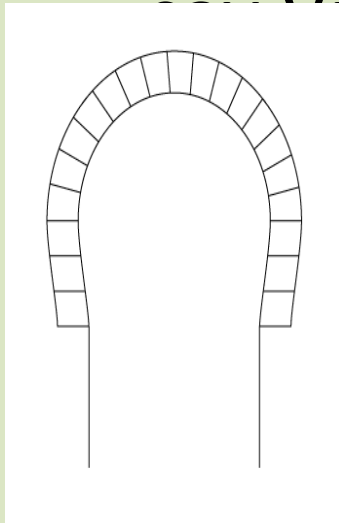
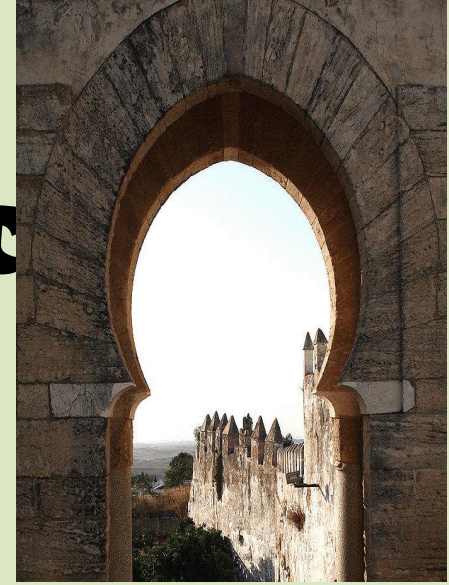


Islamic Architecture

Local cultures will have their own impact on architecture as Islam spreads but some elements of Islamic architecture are traceable no matter how much local influence is injected.

Horseshoe Arch

- Origin unknown
- Some say Umayyad, others say Visigoth (Gothic) and still others say Roman
- Used in Moorish and Islamic architecture

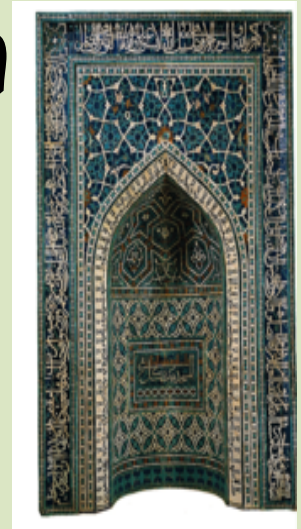


Compare to this
Roman Arch

Pointed Arch

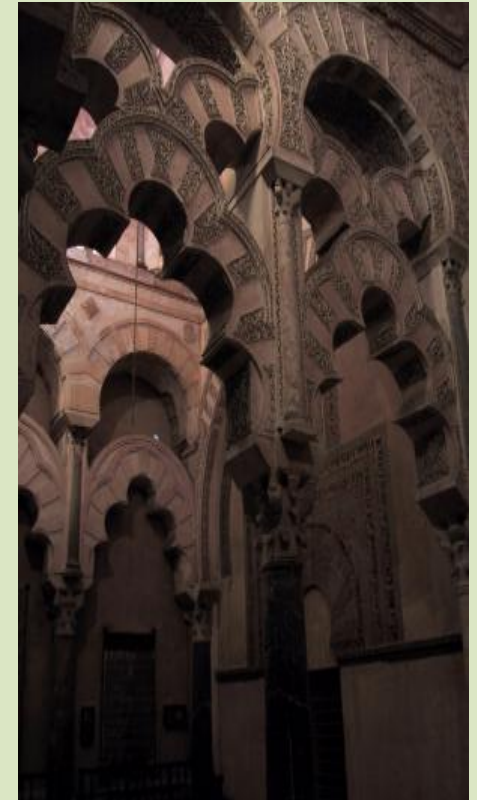


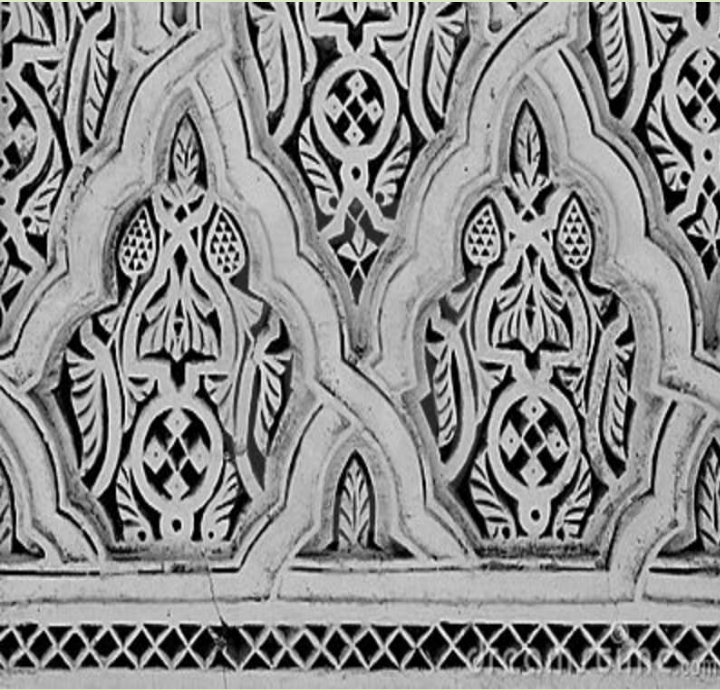
- First used by Byzantines it will become the characteristic arch of Islamic Architecture
- Later it becomes a center of Gothic Medieval Architecture



Scalloped Arch

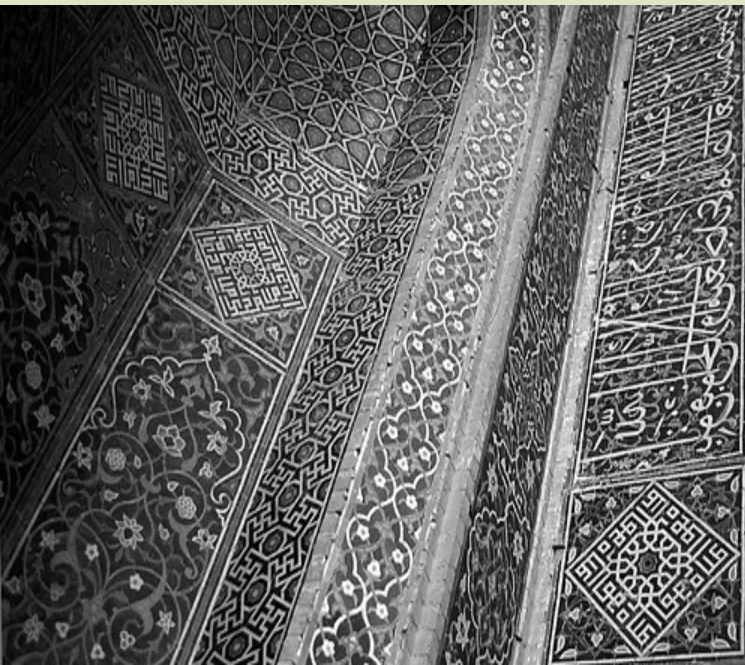
- Variation on the Horseshoe Arch





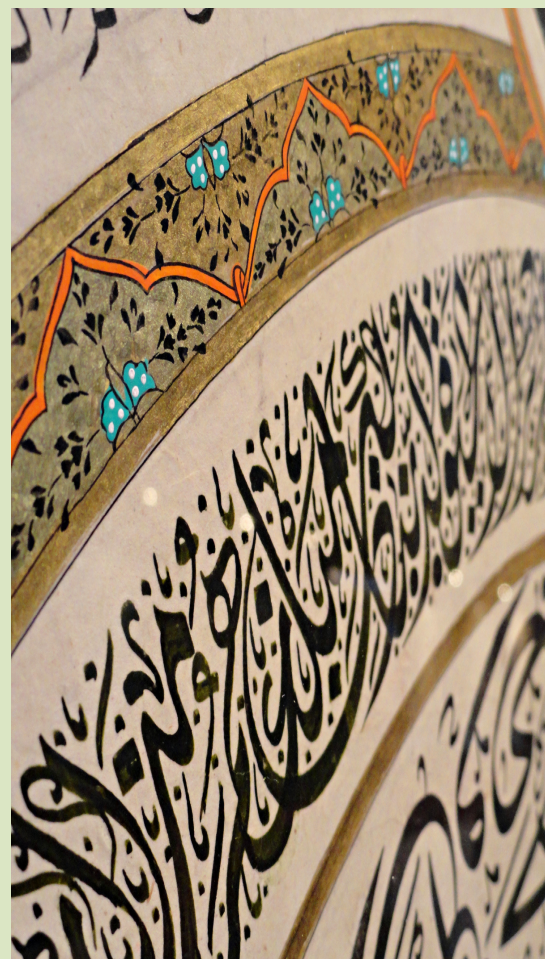
Arabesque

- Means repeating geometrical patterns
- Major feature of Islamic Architecture that they do not depict living things in their art



Calligraphy

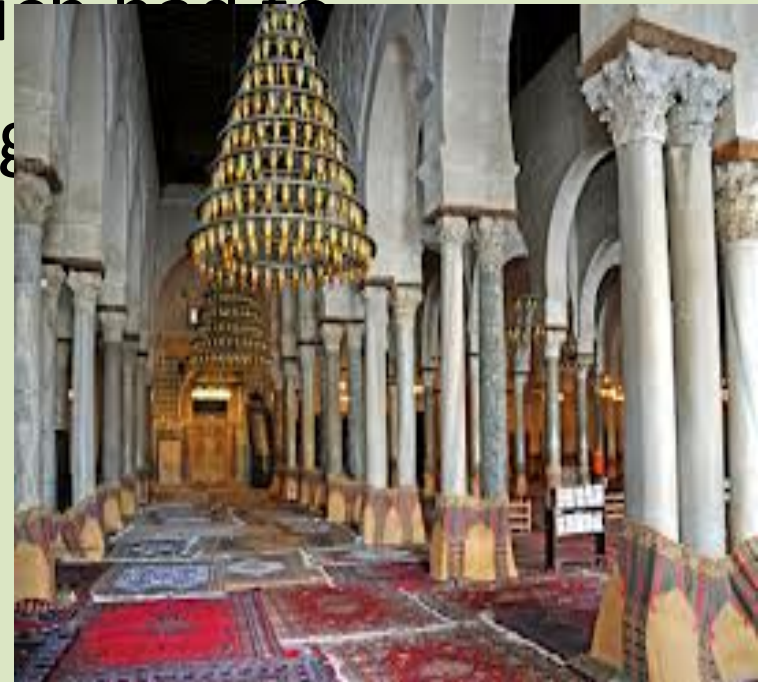
- Quotations from Qur'an
- Emphasizes Islam and the unification of their empire



Stylostyle

- Greek word meaning "under"
- Not specific to Islam but used in a mosque

hall which had to
be a large

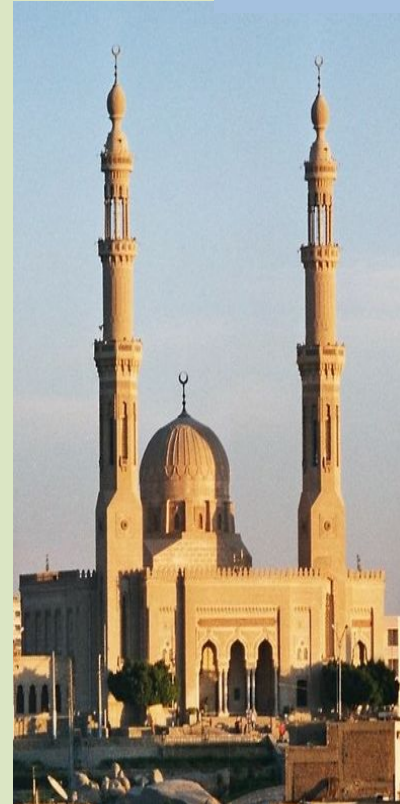


Minaret

- Used to call Muslims to prayer
- Word originates from the term for “an object that gives light”
- First mosques did not have minarets.
- Can vary drastically depending on local cultural influences



Oldest Standing Minaret



Large Courtyards

- The actual meeting place in the first mosque Muhammad built had a courtyard which is where the people gathered to pray.
- Mosques are multipurpose buildings and serve religious, political and cultural roles.
Courtyard= Town Square
- Symbolically separates the outside world from the prayer hall (mentally prepare)



Large Domes



- Again, not a unique feature of Muslim architecture as the Greeks and Romans perfected the dome
- The Dome of the Rock (right) is one of the holiest sites of Islam and was patterned off of nearby Byzantine churches and Byzantine workers help to build it.
- Sometimes the domes are pointed at the top.



Mihrab

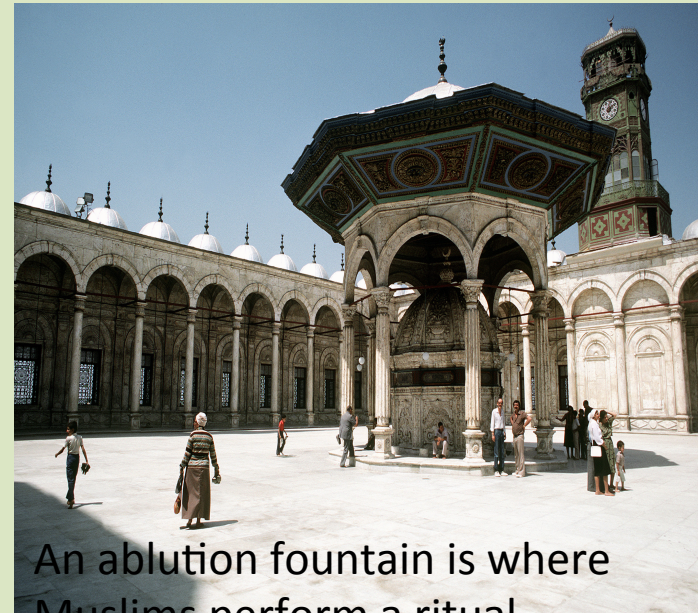


- Is a niche built into the wall of the Mosque which is usually accompanied by a pulpit
- The Mihrab indicates the direction of the Kaaba (الكعبة) in Mecca which is the direction Muslims face when they pray.



Other Elements

- Bright Colors
- Symmetric Design
- Ablution Fountains
- Focus put into interiors rather than exteriors
“beauty of the veil”



An ablution fountain is where Muslims perform a ritual washing before entering for prayer. It is usually located in the courtyard.